

such a conclusion. When Davies himself was questioned about the episode, his testimony was found to be so unsatisfactory that the 7 senators on the subcommittee unanimously concluded that he told at least 7 untruths, and referred the record of the case to the Department of Justice with a recommendation that it be laid before a grand jury.

In dismissing Mr. Davies, Secretary Dulles stated:

"I have reached my determination as the law requires on the basis of my own independent examination of the record. One of the facts of that record is the unanimous conclusion of the members of the security board that the personal demeanor of Mr. Davies as a witness before them when he testified in his own behalf and was subject to examination did not impose confidence in his reliability and that he was frequently

less than forthright in his response to questions. Conclusions thus arrived at by an impartial security hearing board are, I believe, entitled to much weight, particularly when those conclusions are consistent with the written record which I have examined."

When Gen. Bedell Smith testified under oath before the Internal Security Subcommittee, he stated that he regarded Mr. Davies as a security risk but acknowledged that he had defended Mr. Davies' loyalty—a distinction made by the head of the CIA that some Senators had difficulty reconciling with the high standard that should be set under such circumstances. General Smith explained his position by saying he did not consider any person to be disloyal unless he was provably guilty of treason.

These facts and others all belie the present criticism of Mr. Davies' dismissal, which

seems to be growing daily. If the investigative processes of the Senate are allowed to function, I should like to see the whole case openly reviewed by the Internal Security Subcommittee; perhaps then we would more clearly understand what forces are trying to stifle investigation of security risks and the elimination of such risks from our Government.

#### RECESS TO 11 A. M. TOMORROW

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, November 18, 1954, at 11 o'clock a. m.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### International Scientific Cooperation

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, November 17, 1954

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, science has shattered the barriers of space and time in this atomic age. Here in this country, the overwhelming proportion of our scientific effort is devoted to creating a better, more prosperous, more fruitful life for our people and the peoples of the world. Some of our scientific effort is necessarily devoted to the needs of our own national defense. But much effort is also expended, in cooperation with the scientists of other nations, in exploring the phenomena of this planet—the physical aspects of the sky, of the waters, and of the ground.

I send to the desk a summary statement describing United States cooperation with the forces of international science. It points out, incidentally, that—

Each of the fields in the . . . international program (for example, meteorology, oceanography, ionospheric, physics and cosmic rays) is characterized by its global nature—

I emphasize "its global nature"—and its relation to solar energy and disturbances.

I point out incidentally that our forthcoming expedition to the Antarctic is a part of our program of national scientific exploration, as well as of international cooperation.

I ask unanimous consent that this scientific summary be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SUMMARY ON INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

The international geophysical year designates a major research effort to be conducted cooperatively by many nations: 29 are now participants and others are expected to join.

This program encompasses a many-faceted investigation of our planet: the surface and core of the earth, the oceans and their depths, the atmosphere.

These features of our environment, particularly the atmosphere and the oceans, affect the daily lives of all individuals, the transactions of commerce and industry, the safe conduct of land, sea, and air travel and transportation, and the range and reliability of all radio communication and navigation systems. This environment controls, in these and many other ways, both the civilian and defense welfare of the Nation.

Our knowledge of most of these fields is presently inadequate. In large measure this stems from the worldwide nature of geophysical events.

Storms forming off the east coast of Asia may cause a cold wave to surge over the United States a week later, which may in turn create a new storm in the mid-Atlantic and subsequent floods and snow avalanches in Europe. Solar flares create magnetic disturbances and may cause failure of all radio communications over an appreciable region of the earth. Each of the fields in the proposed international program (for example, meteorology, oceanography, ionospheric physics, and cosmic rays) is characterized by its global nature and its relation to solar energy and disturbances. To advance in these fields accordingly requires measurements and observations all over the world. These measurements, for maximum results with minimum effort, must be made simultaneously by all nations so that the worldwide pattern in each field can be established and so that the relationships between fields can be determined. These technical considerations led to the proposal of the International Geophysical Year, and the period of time chosen for this intensive research program, 1957-58, was chosen largely because it coincides with a period of maximum sun-spot activity.

The program of the United States was formulated by the United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year. This committee was established by the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council as the adhering body of the United States to the International Council of Scientific Unions. The committee was assisted in its plans by leading scientists of the Nation in private laboratories, universities, and such Federal agencies as the Departments of Defense and Commerce. The United States program is a national program, based on our Nation's needs. It encompasses work under eight major categories: astro-geophysical measurements, meteorology, oceanography, and glaciology, ionospheric

physics, aurora and airglow, geomagnetism, cosmic rays, and rocket exploration of the upper atmosphere. The researches will be conducted in four major geographical regions of importance to our national interests: (1) Arctic and sub-Arctic; (2) middle latitudes of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres (including the United States, Central America, South America, and adjacent parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans); (3) the equatorial Pacific (largely the Micronesia group of island possessions and trust territories of the United States); and (4) the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic.

This program of basic research in the earth sciences will add appreciably to our knowledge and understanding of the several fields. It will also, because geophysical data have immediate value in such fields as weather and radio-frequency forecasting, provide technical information of immediate practical value. The interest of the Nation in both these areas has been carefully considered by many scientists, by the United States national committee, and by the National Academy of Sciences. It has been reviewed and approved by the National Science Board.

The interests of the Government in the program are exceedingly great. The several agencies having responsibilities in various areas involving or depending upon geophysical phenomena are acquainted with the program. Members of several of their staffs have assisted in the formulation of the program. The Bureau of the Budget requested reviews by the Departments of State, Defense and Commerce, the Office of Defense Mobilization, and the Atomic Energy Commission. The National Science Foundation and the National Academy of Sciences have also consulted these agencies. Their letters of endorsement have been received.

The budget for the scientific program to be undertaken by the various nations is estimated to total approximately \$100 million. Each nation provides for its own funds; no pooling of funds or subsidies are involved. The United States scientific program calls for total expenditures of \$13 million. Of this, \$2.5 million are required during fiscal year 1955 for the procurement of scientific equipment and instrumentation—e. g., upper atmosphere rockets and automatic ionospheric recorders—having a 2-year lead time; the remaining funds will be needed in fiscal year 1956. The program will largely be conducted by grants to private research institutions and universities; existing Federal facilities, where unique experience exists, will be utilized for the economic procurement of major items of specialized equipment.